



Rhode Island Municipality Overdose Data Report

EXETER



Center for Health Data and Analysis | June 2019

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

The current opioid epidemic is a national, state, and local public health crisis that affects all Rhode Islanders. Not one municipality in our state has been spared the devastation brought on by this crisis. Curbing this crisis requires a comprehensive, collaborative approach of local stakeholders from across the State. To respond to this public health crisis, Governor Raimondo's Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force, co-chaired by the Governor's Office, The Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH), and the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals (BHDDH), developed a strategic plan to address Rhode Island's overdose epidemic. The *Overdose Prevention Action Plan* focuses on four areas of strategies and interventions to help eliminate overdoses and save lives: prevention, treatment, rescue, and recovery. RIDOH invites municipal leaders to join the State's efforts to save lives and support our fellow Rhode Islanders who have been affected by overdose and addiction.

The Drug Overdose Surveillance Program in the Center for Health Data and Analysis at RIDOH maintains and utilizes multiple sources of overdose-related data. This city/town-specific report, focuses on three sources of data which may be helpful in overdose response planning for your municipality:

1. Emergency department visits;
2. Emergency Medical Services EMS runs; and
3. Fatal overdoses from the Office of State Medical Examiners (OSME).

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide overdose data that may be helpful in informing community-level action. This report may help your community identify target populations and understand how the pattern of overdose in your city/town compares to the relevant county and statewide. We hope you find this report helpful as your Community Overdose Engagement (CODE) Planning Committee continues to develop, implement, and evaluate your local Overdose Action Plan.

Data Notes and Limitations

Small numbers: Counts of less than five have been suppressed per [RIDOH's Small Numbers Policy](http://health.ri.gov/publications/policies/SmallNumbersReporting.pdf) (<http://health.ri.gov/publications/policies/SmallNumbersReporting.pdf>) due to privacy and reliability concerns. Any future use of counts to construct proportions, rates, and other statistics is subject to reliability and privacy verifications. Race and ethnicity data are not shown in this report due to small numbers.

Emergency Department (ED) Visits: RIDOH maintains an Opioid Overdose Reporting System, also known as the *48-Hour Reporting System*, which contains overdose reports from EDs in Rhode Island. Under regulation [R23-1-OPIOID](#), RIDOH requires every health professional and every hospital in the state to report all opioid overdoses or suspected opioid overdoses within 48 hours. This includes nonfatal overdoses and any overdose fatalities that occur at the hospital. If a suspected overdose patient is brought to a hospital in a neighboring state, that overdose report may not be captured in Rhode Island's numbers. Municipalities that are located in close proximity to hospitals in Connecticut or Massachusetts may show an under-representation. Source for all ED visit data in this report is 48-Hour Reporting System. Data are current as of June 3, 2019 and are subject to change. Some questions in the 48-Hour Reporting System have changed over time, so the response categories have been re-grouped accordingly.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Runs: National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) is a nationwide pre-hospital patient care database utilized by licensed ambulance services in Rhode Island. To accurately and systematically identify opioid overdose-related EMS runs, RIDOH developed a case definition (<http://www.health.ri.gov/publications/guidelines/ESOOSCaseDefinitionForEMS.pdf>) of what constitutes an overdose case based on five components:

1. Primary/secondary impression categories;
2. Medication given (dropdown field);
3. Medication response;
4. Mention of naloxone and unresponsive term in narrative report; and
5. Naloxone given prior to EMS.

Source for all EMS data in this report is the Rhode Island Emergency Medical Services Information System (RI-EMSIS). All data are current as of May 10, 2019, and subject to change. Due to a system transition from NEMSIS 2.2.1 to NEMSIS 3.4 in 2017 and early 2018, some information may not yet be entered.

ED and EMS data are both based on the location of the overdose, not the patient's city/town of residence. Differences between ED and EMS data can occur and can be attributed to variations based on reporting completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and case definitions. In addition, a patient may arrive at the emergency department in a manner other than EMS. Statewide, transport refusal for opioid overdose-related EMS runs is less than 1%.

Fatal Overdoses: Source for all fatal overdose data in this report is Office of State Medical Examiners (OSME). Data reflect accidental drug overdose deaths when an individual is pronounced dead *in Rhode Island*. The city or town where the overdose occurred can be different than the city or town where the individual was pronounced dead. If the location of the incident was not in Rhode Island or is unknown, the death is not usually included in a geographical count. Variations in unknown city of incident may impact trends. Rhode Island residents who died of accidental drug overdose deaths outside of Rhode Island are not included. County level data may be provided in figures if the city/town level counts were too small to display.

Municipalities by County

Rhode Island has 39 municipalities which are divided into five counties:

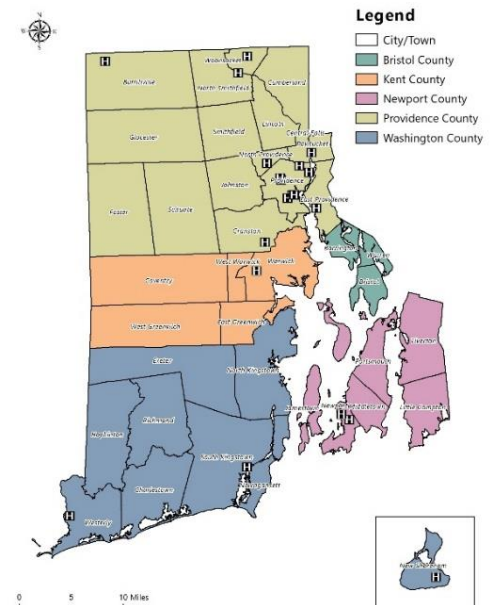
Bristol County: Barrington, Bristol, and Warren

Kent County: Coventry, East Greenwich, Warwick, West Greenwich, and West Warwick

Newport County: Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Newport, Portsmouth, and Tiverton

Providence County: Burrillville, Central Falls, Cranston, Cumberland, East Providence, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Providence, Scituate, Smithfield, and Woonsocket

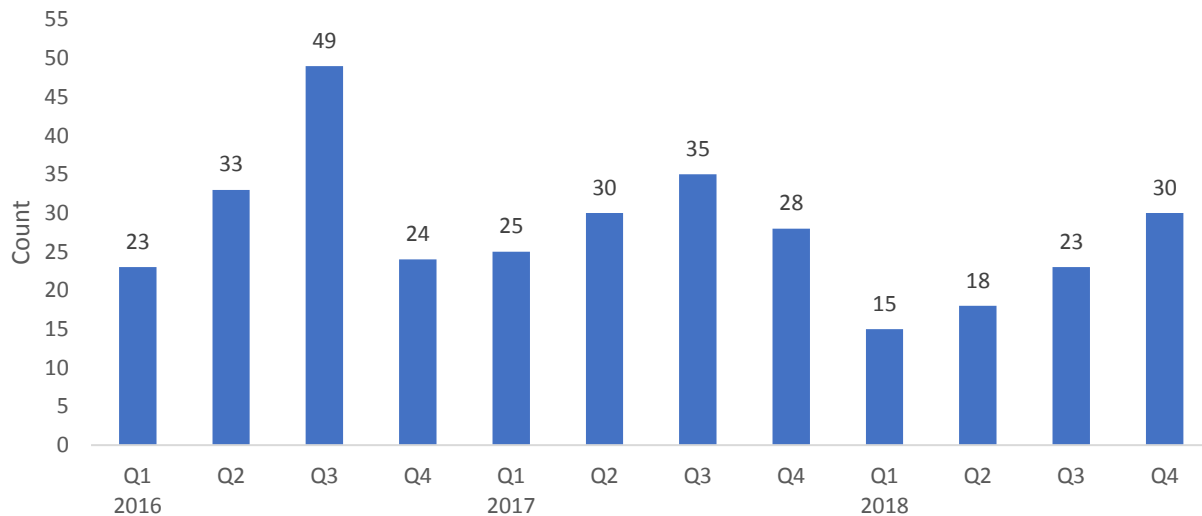
Washington (South) County: Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, Narragansett, New Shoreham (Block Island), North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, and Westerly



Emergency Department Visits: City, County, and Statewide Trend

Between 2016* - 2018, Exeter accounted for 8.7% of opioid overdose-related ED visits in Washington County and 0.68% of the State. The number of opioid overdose-related ED visits in Exeter increased from 7 in 2016 to 11 in 2018. Percent change not calculated due to incomplete data in 2016. Quarterly numbers could not be provided due to small numbers.

Figure 1: Number of Opioid Overdose ED Visits That Occurred in WASHINGTON COUNTY by Quarter, 2016* - 2018



*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Table 1: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Incident Location and Quarter, 2016* -2018

| Incident Location | 2016 | | | | | 2017 | | | | | 2018 | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
| Exeter | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 7 | 0 | <5 | 6 | <5 | 11 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 11 |
| Washington County | 23 | 33 | 49 | 24 | 129 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 28 | 118 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 30 | 86 |
| Rhode Island | 252 | 425 | 412 | 321 | 1,410 | 294 | 364 | 414 | 403 | 1,475 | 300 | 390 | 332 | 377 | 1,399 |

*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

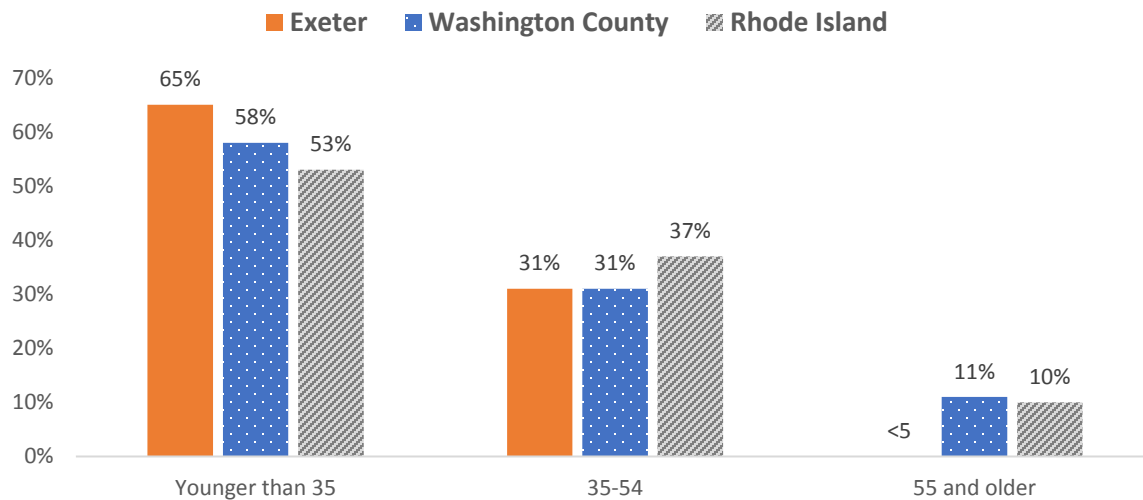
Note: Rhode Island count from 2016-2018 does not include 345 overdoses reported with an "unknown" incident location and 176 overdoses reported with an incident location outside of Rhode Island.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Emergency Department Visits: Age Group

The percentage of opioid overdose-related ED visits among those younger than 35 in Exeter (65%) was higher compared to the statewide percentage (53%).

Figure 2: Percentage of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Age Group and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018



*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Table 2: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Age Group and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018

| Incident Location | Younger than 35 | 35-54 | 55 or older | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Exeter | 19 (66%) | 9 (31%) | <5 | 29 (100%) |
| Washington County | 193 (58%) | 103 (31%) | 37 (11%) | 333 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 2,274 (53%) | 1,581 (37%) | 429 (10%) | 4,284 (100%) |

*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

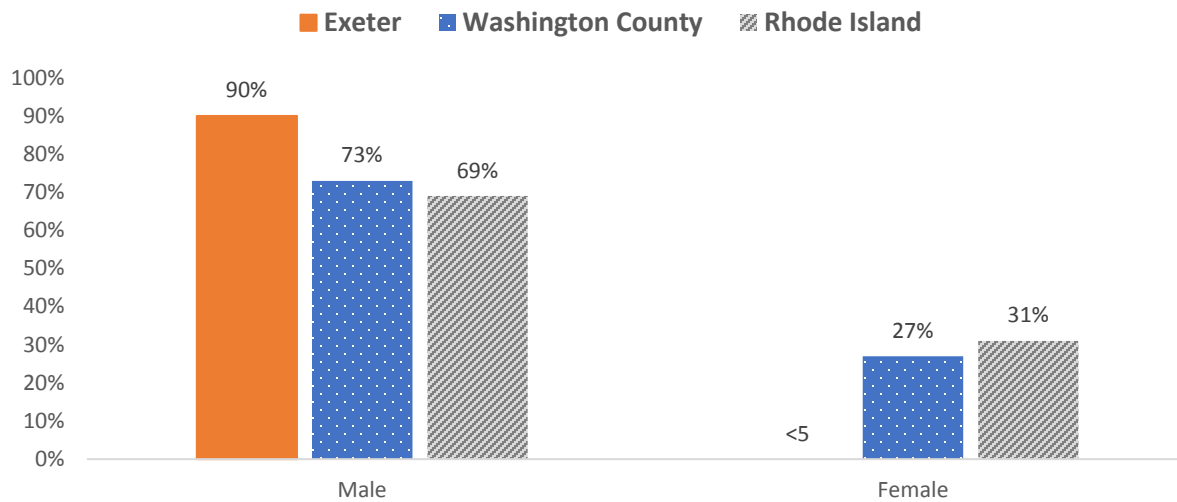
Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Emergency Department Visits: Sex

Of Exeter residents who experienced an opioid overdose between 2016-2018, a higher proportion were male (90%). This is similar to the distribution seen in Washington County and in the State.

Figure 3: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Sex and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018



*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Table 3: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Sex and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018

| Location | Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Exeter | 26 (90%) | <5 | 0 (0%) | 29 (100%) |
| Washington County | 242 (73%) | 91 (27%) | 0 (0%) | 333 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 2,950 (69%) | 1,328 (31%) | 6 (<1%) | 4,284 (100%) |

*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

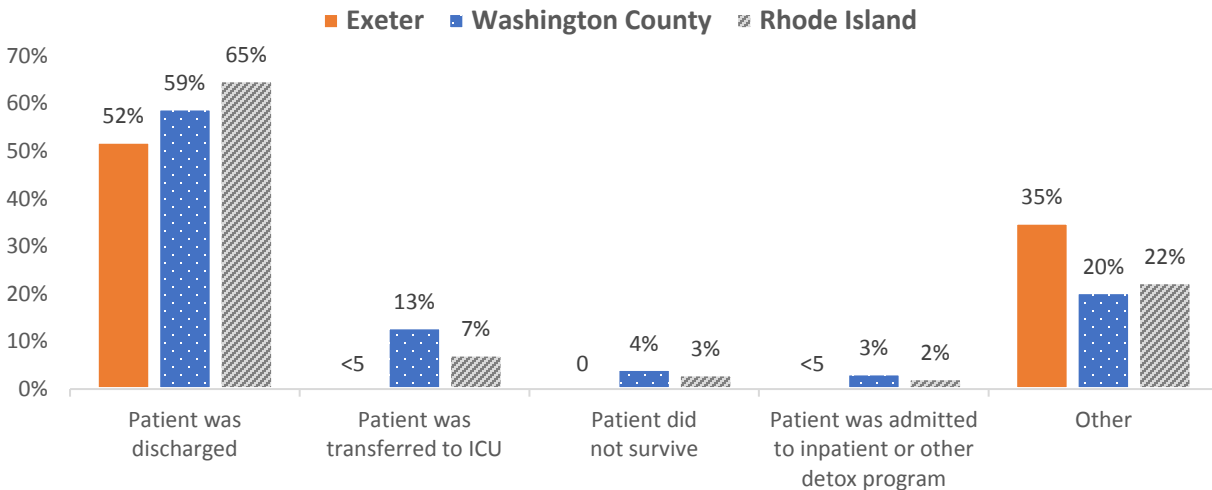
Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Emergency Department Visits: Patient Outcome

Of the persons who experienced an opioid overdose in Exeter, a lower percentage were discharged (52%) compared to the statewide total (65%). This information is not specific to hospitals within your town. See page 10 for information on which hospitals patients presented at.

Figure 4: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Patient Outcome and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018



*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

Note: The category "other" includes patient left against medical advice (AMA), patient left without being treated, patient was admitted to an inpatient floor, patient was transferred to another facility, the outcome after patient's survival was unknown, and unknown. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Table 4: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Patient Outcome and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018

| Incident Location | Patient discharged | Patient transferred to ICU | Patient did not survive | Patient admitted to detox program (inpatient or other) | Other | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| Exeter | 15 (52%) | <5 | 0 (0%) | <5 | 10 (35%) | 29 (100%) |
| Washington County | 197 (59%) | 43 (13%) | 14 (4%) | 11 (3%) | 68 (20%) | 333 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 2,781 (65%) | 308 (7%) | 133 (3%) | 96 (2%) | 966 (23%) | 4,284 (100%) |

*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

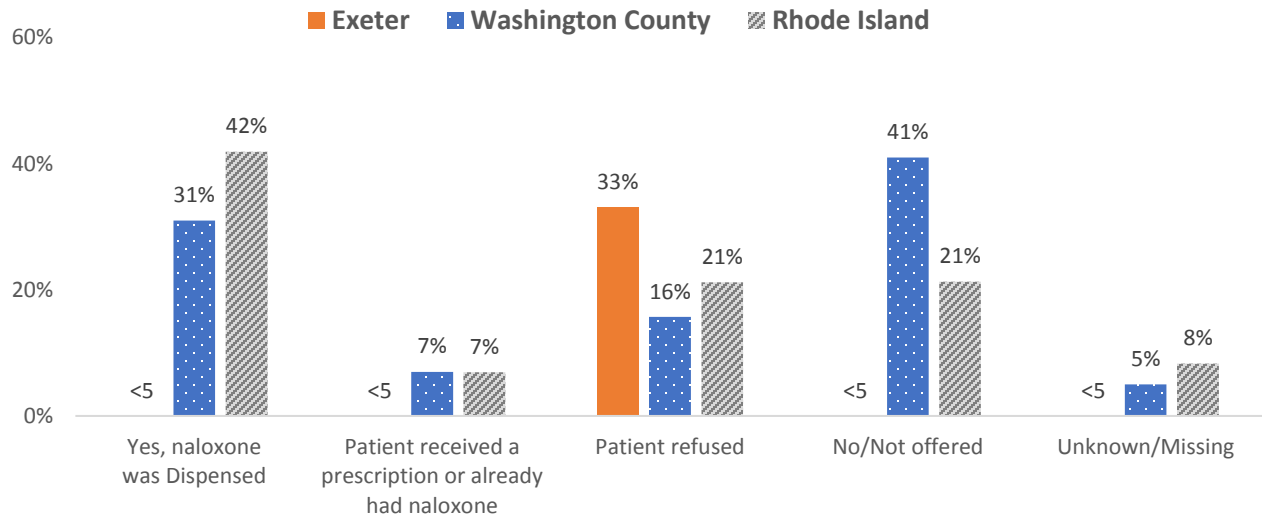
Note: The category "other" includes patient left against medical advice (AMA), patient left without being treated, patient was admitted to an inpatient floor, patient was transferred to another facility, the outcome after patient's survival was unknown, and unknown. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Emergency Department Visits: Naloxone Distribution at Discharge

Among persons who experienced an opioid overdose in Exeter and were discharged from an ED, 33% refused naloxone. This is higher than the statewide percentage.

Figure 5: Naloxone Distribution Status to Patients Discharged from ED after Opioid Overdose by Incident Location, 2016* - 2018



*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Table 5: Naloxone Distribution Status to Patients Discharged from ED after Opioid Overdose by Incident Location, 2016* - 2018

| Incident Location | Yes, naloxone was dispensed | Patient received a prescription or already had naloxone | Patient refused | No/Not offered | Unknown/Missing | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Exeter | <5 | <5 | 5 (33%) | <5 | <5 | 15 (100%) |
| Washington County | 61 (31%) | 14 (7%) | 31 (16%) | 81 (41%) | 10 (5%) | 197 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 1,165 (42%) | 202 (7%) | 590 (21%) | 593 (21%) | 231 (8%) | 2,781 (100%) |

*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

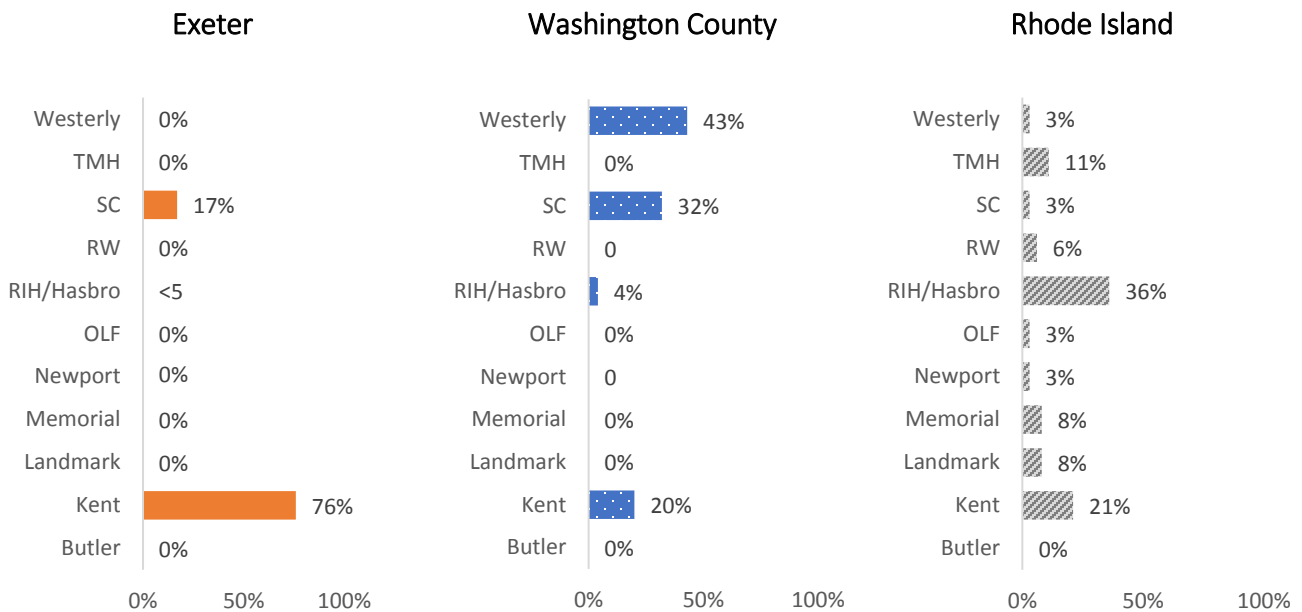
Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Emergency Department Visits: Hospital Treatment Site

Among persons who experienced an opioid overdose in the city of Exeter, 76% were treated at Kent Hospital.

Figure 6: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Incident Location and Hospital, 2016* - 2018



*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

Note: Memorial Hospital closed as of January 1, 2018. RIH: Rhode Island Hospital, RW: Roger Williams Hospital, OLF: Our Lady of Fatima, SC: South County Hospital, TMH: The Miriam Hospital. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Table 6: Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Incident Location and Hospital, 2016* - 2018

| Incident Location | Butler | Kent | Land-mark | Memorial | New-port | OLF | RIH/Hasbro | RW | SC | TMH | West-erly | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|------|-----------|----------|----------|-----|------------|----|-----|-----|-----------|-------------|
| Exeter | 0% | 76% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | <5 | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Washington County | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% | <5 | 0% | 4% | <5 | 32% | 0% | 43% | 100% |
| Rhode Island | 0.14% | 21% | 8% | 8% | 3% | 3% | 36% | 6% | 3% | 11% | 3% | 100% |

*January 2016 data may be incomplete.

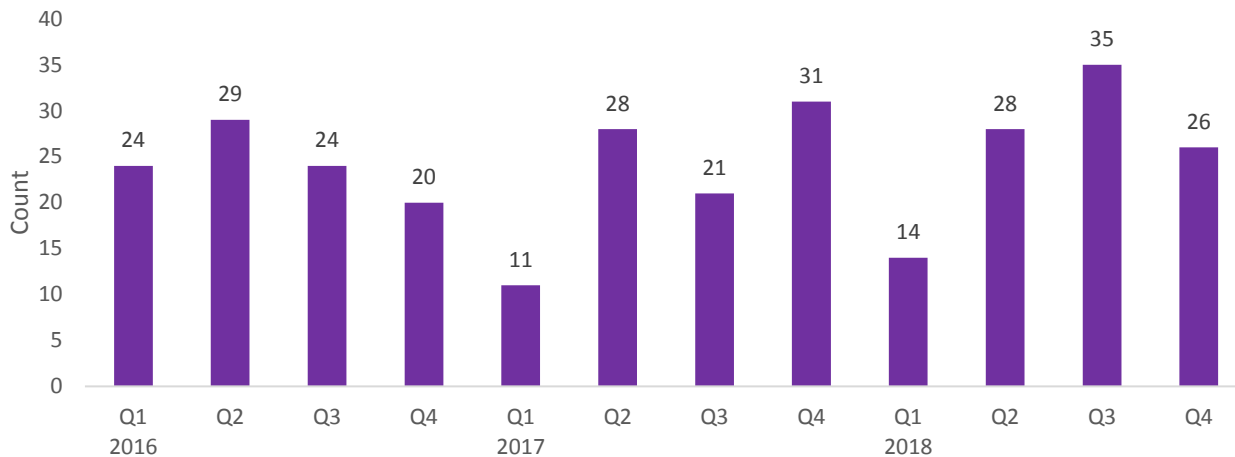
Note: Memorial Hospital closed as of January 1, 2018. RIH: Rhode Island Hospital, RW: Roger Williams Hospital, OLF: Our Lady of Fatima, SC: South County Hospital, TMH: The Miriam Hospital. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System

Emergency Medical Services Runs: City, County, and Statewide Trend

In 2016, 2017, and 2018, Exeter has consistently accounted for less than 1% of opioid overdose-related EMS runs in Washington County and the State.

Figure 7: Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs That Occurred in WASHINGTON COUNTY by Quarter, 2016 - 2018



Data Source: RI-EMSIS

Table 7: Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs by Incident Location and Quarter, 2016 - 2018

| Incident Location | 2016 | | | | | 2017 | | | | | 2018 | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total |
| Exeter | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 8 |
| Washington County | 24 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 97 | 11 | 28 | 21 | 31 | 91 | 14 | 28 | 35 | 26 | 103 |
| Rhode Island | 348 | 489 | 408 | 392 | 1637 | 377 | 388 | 395 | 350 | 1510 | 288 | 409 | 383 | 422 | 1502 |

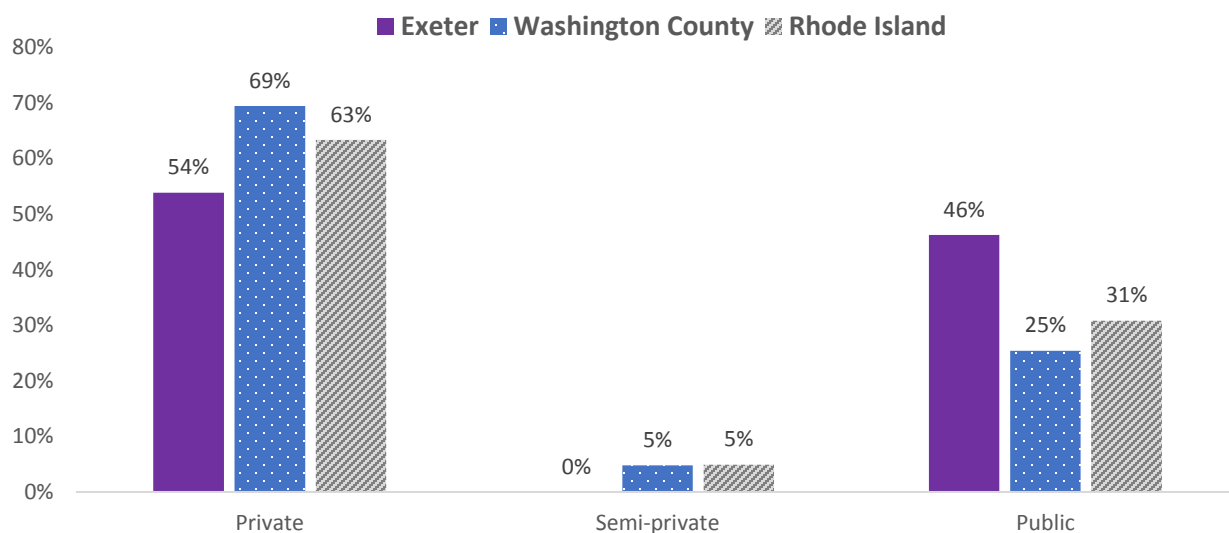
Data Source: RI-EMSIS

Emergency Medical Services Runs: Location Type

Private settings are areas such as personal residence. Semi-private includes places such as hospitals, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, prisons, residential institutions, and hotels/motels. Public locations include a variety of settings, such as streets, parking lots, parks, restaurants, or stores.

The majority of opioid overdoses in Exeter and Washington County occurred in private settings. The percentage of opioid overdoses in public settings was higher in Exeter compared with Washington County and the State.

Figure 8: Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs by Incident Location Type, 2016 - 2018



Data Source: RI-EMSIS

Note: For EMS runs by incident location, unknown incident location accounted for 0% of opioid overdoses in Exeter, 0.3% of opioid overdoses in Washington County, and 1.0% of opioid overdoses in the State. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Table 8: Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs by Incident Location Type, 2016 - 2018

| Location | Private | Semi-private | Public | Total |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Exeter | 7 (54%) | 0 (0%) | 6(46%) | 13 (100%) |
| Washington County | 202 (69%) | 14 (5%) | 74 (25%) | 291 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 2,940 (63%) | 227 (5%) | 1,434 (31%) | 4,649 (100%) |

Data Source: RI-EMSIS

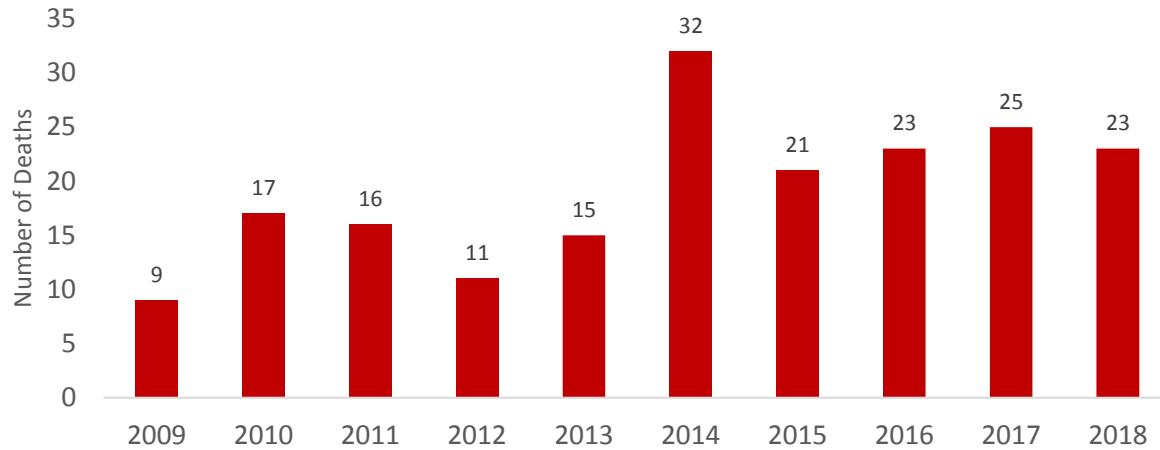
Note: For EMS runs by incident location, unknown incident location accounted for 0% of opioid overdoses in Exeter, 0.3% of opioid overdoses in Washington County, and 1.0% of opioid overdoses in the State. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Fatal Overdoses: City, County, and Statewide Trend

From 2016 to 2018, fewer than five Exeter residents died of an accidental drug overdose in Rhode Island.

Statewide, accidental drug overdose deaths in Rhode Island have decreased by 6.5% since 2016. From 2016 to 2018, 85% of deaths in the state were opioid-involved.

Figure 9: Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths by year, 2009 - 2018: WASHINGTON COUNTY Residents



Data Source: OSME

Table 9: Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths by Location and Year, 2009 - 2018

| Exeter | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Resident Count | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 |
| Incident Count | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 |
| Washington County | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident Count | 9 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 32 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 23 |
| Incident Count | 7 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 31 | 22 | 26 | 22 | 19 |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Residents | 128 | 142 | 160 | 176 | 210 | 221 | 268 | 295 | 294 | 279 |
| Total Incidents | 138 | 153 | 173 | 183 | 232 | 240 | 290 | 336 | 324 | 314 |

Data Source: OSME

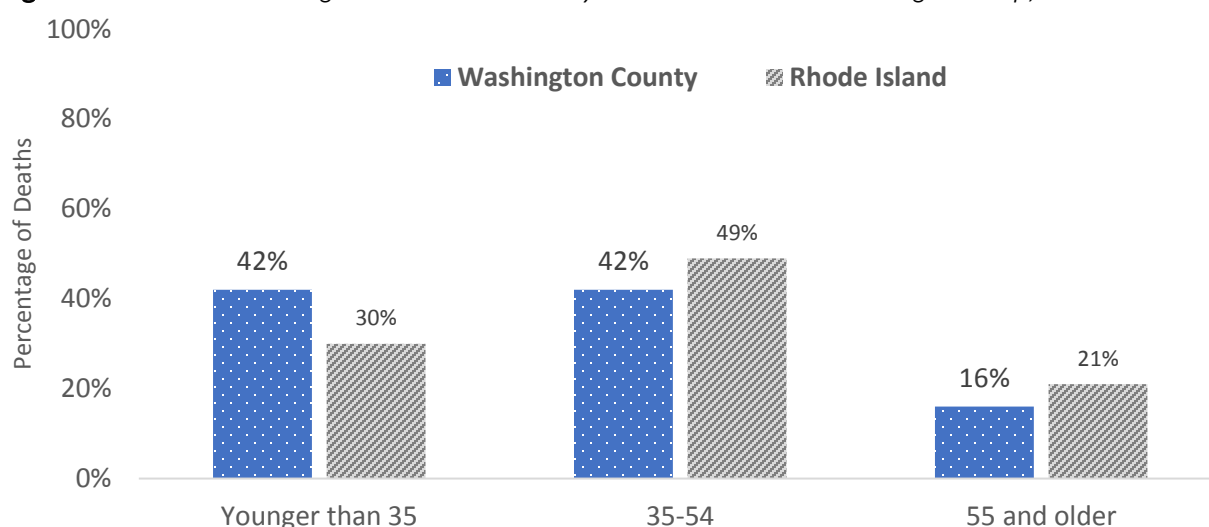
Note: Total residents reflects counts of accidental drug overdose deaths that occurred in Rhode Island among known Rhode Island residents. Total incidents reflect counts of accidental drug overdose deaths that occurred in Rhode Island but may include residents of other states.

Fatal Overdoses: Age Group

Between 2016 and 2018, the highest percentages of Washington County residents who died of an accidental drug overdose in Rhode Island were younger than 35 (42%) or between the ages of 35 and 44 (42%). The percentage of overdose deaths among persons younger than 35 was higher in Washington County compared to statewide. Municipal-level data are not available due to small numbers.

Statewide, between 2016 and 2018, the decrease in accidental drug overdose deaths was not consistent across all age groups. The percentage of fatal overdoses in persons age 35-44 and age 55 and older increased during this time. Due to small numbers, trends in age group by municipality are not included in this report.

Figure 10: *Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths by Resident Location and Age Group, 2016 - 2018*



Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: OSME

Table 10: *Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths by Resident Location and Age Group, 2016 - 2018*

| Resident Location | Younger than 35 | 35-54 | 55 and older | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Exeter | 0 (0%) | <5 | <5 | <5 (100%) |
| Washington County | 30 (42%) | 30 (42%) | 11 (16%) | 71 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 262 (30%) | 425 (49%) | 181 (21%) | 868 (100%) |

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

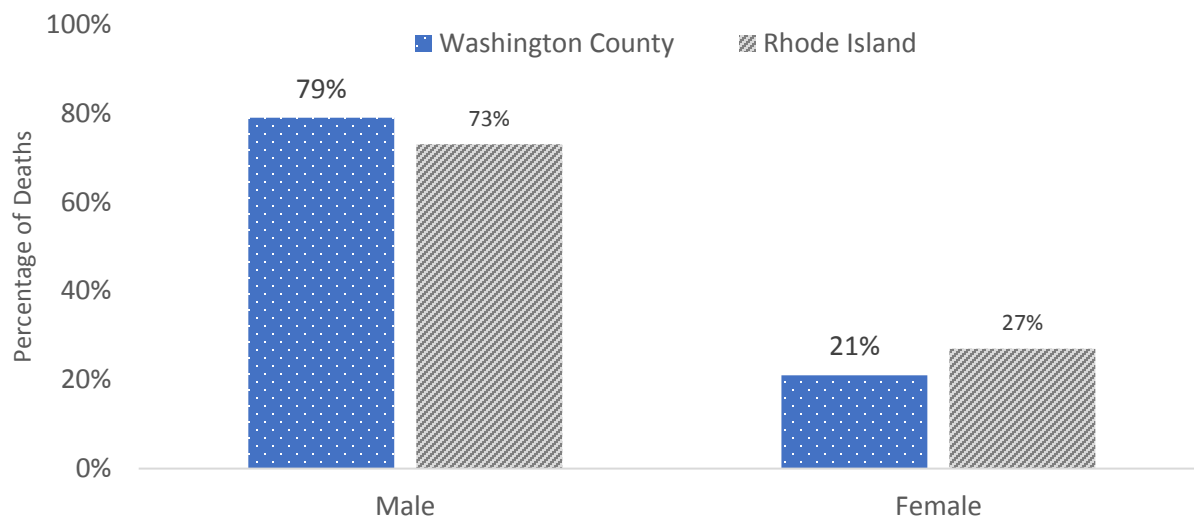
Data Source: OSME

Fatal Overdoses: Sex

From 2016-2018, the majority of accidental overdose deaths among Washington County residents occurred among males, and was similar to the statewide distribution by sex. Municipal-level data are not available due to small numbers.

Statewide, between 2016 and 2018, the percentage of accidental drug overdose deaths by sex remained consistent.

Figure 11: *Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex and Resident Location, 2016 - 2018*



Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: OSME

Table 11: *Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex and Resident Location, 2016 - 2018*

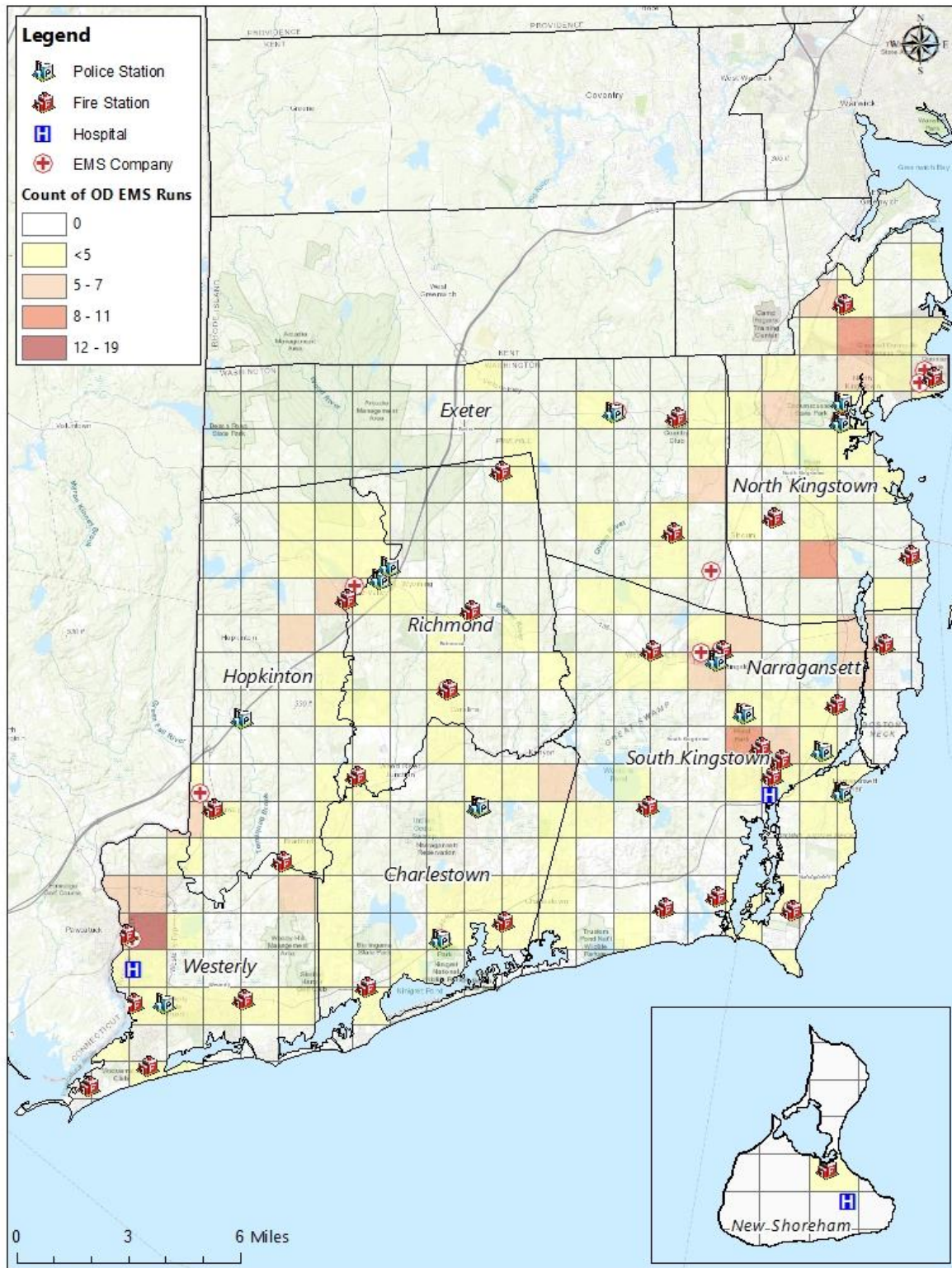
| Resident Location | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Exeter | <5 | 0 (0%) | <5 |
| Washington County | 56 (79%) | 15 (21%) | 71 (100%) |
| Rhode Island | 636 (73%) | 232 (27%) | 868 (100%) |

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

Data Source: OSME

Emergency Medical Services Runs: City-Specific Map

Map 1: Location of Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs by Square Mile Grid in Washington County, 2016 - 2018

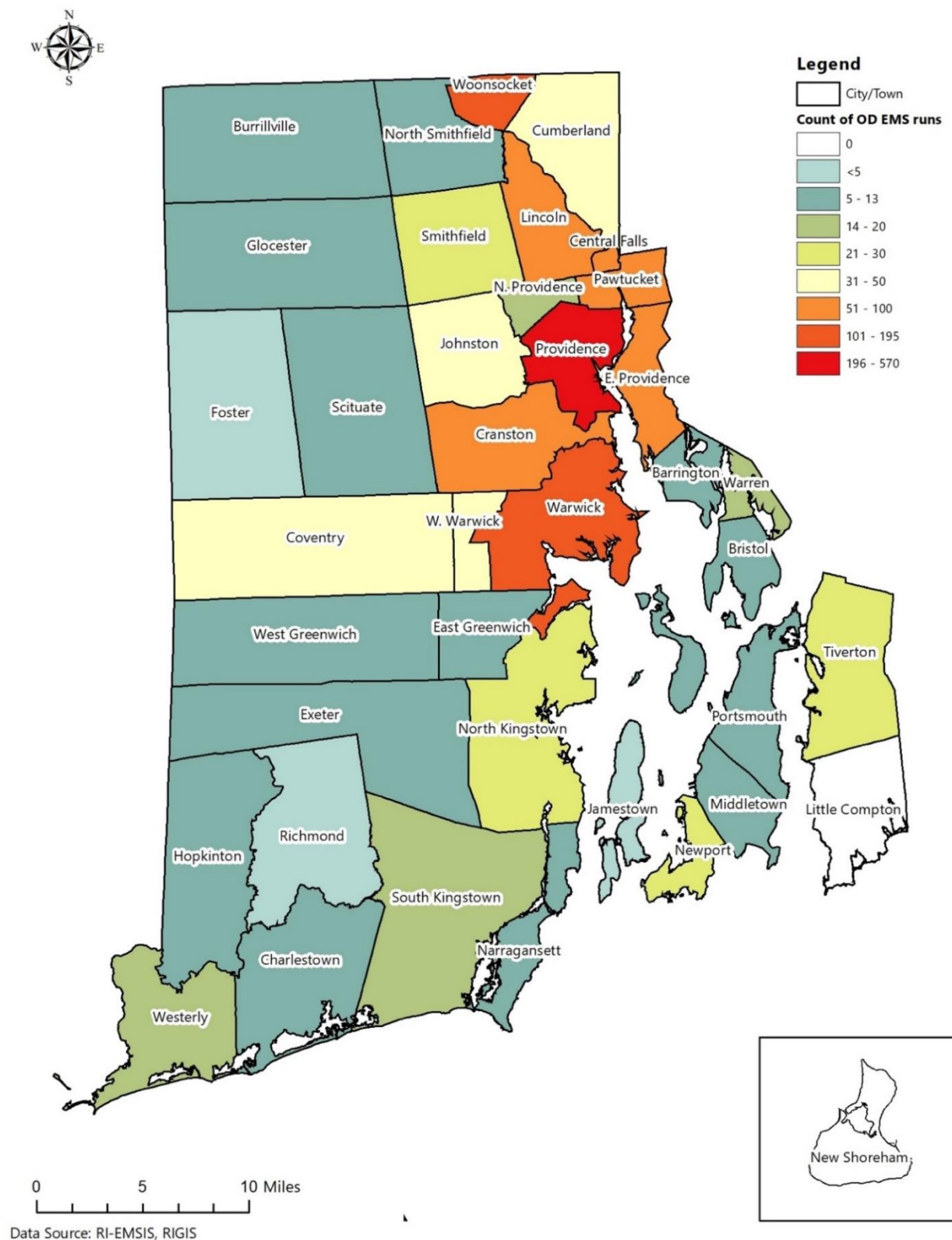


Data source: RI-EMSIS; RIGIS

Note: Each map has its own data source and its own definition for the denominator. Therefore, an individual city/town data map may provide different results and look different than the city/town shown in comparison to all municipalities in the State.

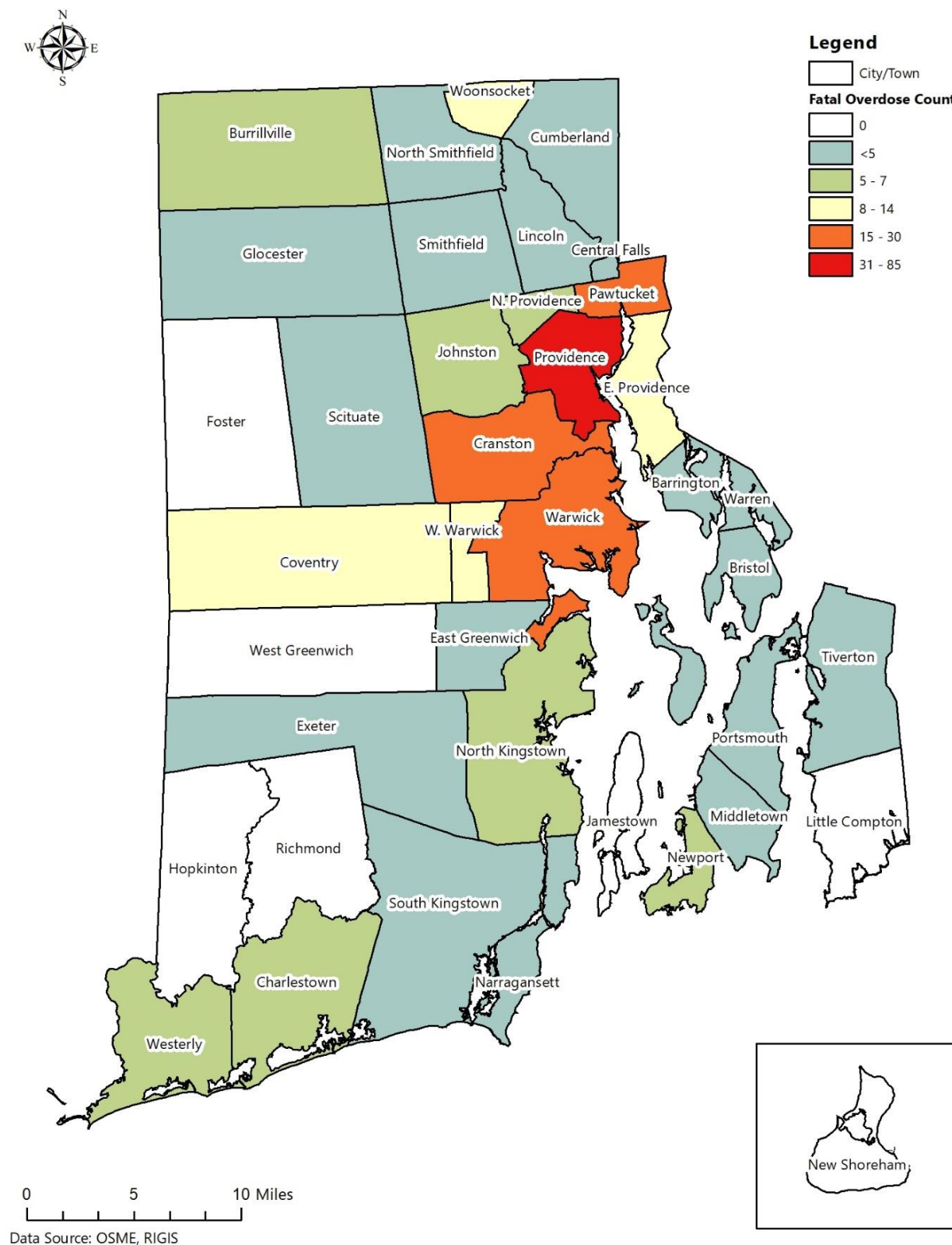
Emergency Medical Services Runs: City/Town Map

Map 2: Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs by City/Town of Incident, 2018 (n=1,500)



Fatal Overdoses: City/Town Map

Map 3: Fatal Overdose Counts by City/Town of Residence, 2018 (n=279)



Note: Fatal overdose count only includes Rhode Island residents.

More Information

- For overdose-related data questions, contact:
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- To find resources on Rhode Island's *Overdose Prevention Action Plan* and local treatment and recovery support services, visit **PreventOverdoseRI.org**.



In coordination with:

Governor Raimondo's Task Force on Overdose Prevention and Intervention



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